



H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1853.

Mr. J. W. Baker, of Natchez, is our authorized agent, to receive subscriptions and receipts for moneys due this office.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN J. McREA, of Clark county.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
W. H. MUSE, of Tishomingo county.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
D. C. GLENN.

FOR AUDITOR.
MORGAN McAFFEE, of Holmes county.

FOR TREASURER.
C. F. HEMMINGWAY, of Carroll county.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE AT LARGE.
WM. BARKSDALE, of Lawrence county.

FOR CONGRESS—3d DISTRICT.
O. R. SINGLETON, of Hinds county.

Circuit Court.—The principle case of interest before our court the past week, was the trial of Baylor Wynn, for the murder of Johnson, f. m. c., by change of venue from Adams county. A formidable array of counsel and witnesses were present, and expectation was on tiptoe—that we should have an opportunity of hearing many able speeches in the course of the trial. Near two days were consumed in examining the witnesses for the State. When Mr. Martin, who deserves all praise for his able and persevering efforts in support of the trust committed to his hands by the prosecution, stated to the Court, that as the law forbade the use of the only conclusive evidence which could be brought against the prisoner, and that as consequently no positive proof could be adduced, in conjunction with the District Attorney, he would ask the Court for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case, which was granted, the case dismissed, and the anticipations of the lovers of eloquence were sadly disappointed. Engaged in the case we observed, besides Mr. Martin, and the District Attorney, Mr. Berry, Messrs. Thacher, Minterhoff and Davis, of Natchez, and Messrs. Posey and Simrall, of the Woodville bar. So that the disappointment we have spoken of, it will be observed, was not without foundation.

Monday, 20th.—Michael Fuller was found guilty, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Chas. Ourey was also found guilty for trading with negroes unlawfully.

Of the statement contained and opinions advanced in the article published in to-day's paper from a "Franklin Delegate," we know nothing. We have merely consented by special request to give the letter a place in our columns, leaving the writer to shoulder all responsibility, which may or ought to be connected therewith.

Gen. Robert Stanton.

We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the gentleman whose name heads this article, and of spending some hours in his company, during his recent visit to our county. This to us was, something of an event, for in the war for the nomination for Congress, which has been raging for some time past, we have been uniformly consistently, and he himself courteously admitted he believed, honestly, combatting his claims and urging those of Hon. Hiram Cassidy, and this same course we intend steadily to pursue until the Convention meets, and by its actions decides who shall stand forward in the race and who shall retreat, when, for the nominee, be it Cassidy, Stanton, or any one else, we expect to roll up our sleeves and work in his behalf, and Gen. Stanton if he should be so fortunate as to receive the nomination, will find none more cordial in his support than ourselves, until the nomination is made, however, our opinions being our own private property, we shall express them just as, just when, and just where we please. We are free to say that we were pleased, much pleased with Gen. Stanton's pleasant and agreeable social qualities, that the time passed in his company we spent with both pleasure and profit to ourselves. The General has some disadvantages under which to labor, which it may be will operate somewhat against his nomination where they should not, if so, this is his misfortune and not his fault. We will do the General, the justice to state that he frequently reiterated his determination to sustain the nominee whoever he might be. Being present at the meeting on Monday, after the regular business was concluded, being called upon, he took the stand and occupied a few moments in setting forth his position, he is a good and pleasing speaker, what he said was good Democratic doctrine, to which none could take exceptions though we are not able to say that any one was induced to change his previously formed views and opinions with reference to the several aspirants.

The General took occasion to explain his letter of 1851 which has heretofore caused so much discussion, and no little dissatisfaction among some of his Democratic friends. He fully satisfied us that his motives in writing his letter were good; but we cannot but think that the policy of his course on that occasion was not only injurious to the democratic party in the State, but generally tended to diminish the extent of Southern influence—though we now feel satisfied that Gen. Stanton, at the time the letter was written, considered that his course would not only promote the interest of the party, but the good of the country, as he said "that his letter of 1851 was intended as a check upon Quitman, Houston and others, who were at that time advocating a course of policy, which he considered detrimental to the interest of the country," and at the same time he designed to pull forward the more timid, who were afraid to resist encroachments upon Southern rights and infringements of constitutional enactments. In fact, he was at the time in the position of a "middle-aged democrat," and restraining "young America." However, these old issues are now all settled, and we would not have referred to Gen. Stanton's letter; if the subject had not been mentioned by him in his address, and we repeat that should the General receive the nomination, we will cheerfully enlist our feeble efforts to promote his election.

The Nomination.

COL. GEO. H. GORDON.

On Monday evening the 13th inst., the Democracy from different parts of the county met in the Courthouse to receive the report of the precinct committees appointed to select a candidate for the Legislature. Jas. A. Ventress as Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and Mr. J. H. Leatherman the Secretary then arose, and announced the unanimous choice of the delegates to be Col. G. H. Gordon who was thereupon called upon amid much applause, for a response. Col. Gordon being present, then arose and in a few plain and pertinent remarks responded to the nomination. He said he felt the deepest sense of obligation, to the committee, and to his fellow-citizens generally, among whom he had so long resided, for this renewed and distinguished mark of their confidence and esteem. He then proceeded to show that the differences, which seemingly existed two years ago in the democratic ranks, had been amicably and happily settled, and that the party were now united on a firmer basis than ever before, that all parties had determined they would sustain the expressed will of the majority of the people, throughout the country acquiescing in the compromise measures, and that all further agitation of the subject should cease, that such was the solemn resolution of both the great political parties in their national conventions, assembled at Baltimore last year, that he went in strongly for sustaining this determination and hoped all our citizens would do the same. He said his position with that of a large portion of the State Rights party had been misunderstood, or misrepesented, that they had never been in favor of trying to obtain or secure our rights, by a dissolution of the union, such a position he contended would not only be highly improper, but in his opinion would involve an absurdity. That the rights of all were equal under the constitution, and by a fair and just application of its provisions, these rights were amply secured, that his position had always been as it is now, upon the constitution of the United States,—that by a fair and strict construction of that instrument and a rigid determination to insist upon, and maintain at all hazards and to the last extremity, the rights it secures to us and to make a distinct and positive declaration of this determination to those who should attempt to invade it, he never could doubt the ultimate result. The firm and determined stand, taken by the Democratic Republican Party under the lead of Jefferson and Madison in 1798 and 99, as expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of that period, in maintenance of the rights of the States, proved that the constitution, and the union could be maintained and our rights under them secured by adopting this course. That the principles set forth in these celebrated resolutions, and the report of Mr. Madison in relation thereto, constitutes one of the main foundations of the political creed of the Democratic Party of this great confederacy. That he had always insisted upon these great principles, as the true basis upon which our government was formed and rested, and that by a close adherence to them, he had no fears for the safety and perpetuity of the Union.

Though we are confident we have not done Col. Gordon justice in our report of his able speech, yet we think we have set forth clearly to the understanding of all, the principles he advanced upon which he is determined to act and by which he is willing to be governed, and we only ask for him justice and a fair interpretation of his views set forth by him on that occasion, as in all his other speeches before the people.

Apprehensions, it is said, are entertained of a rising of the Chippewas in Minnesota territory. Rumors crowd in, thick and fast of a general rising, and threatened attack on St. Paul.

China, has four millions square miles, four thousand walled cities, a population of 350,000,000, an army of nearly 2,000,000 of soldiers, an annual revenue of \$2,000,000, and a fleet of a 1000 sail.

The Free Trader and the Monticello Convention.

Since the meeting of the State Convention at Jackson, several articles have appeared in the Editorial department of the Free Trader calculated to do injustice to the delegation from Franklin county to that Convention and it is due to that delegation and to truth as well as to the community who may be influenced by these allusions, that a true statement be made public. The Free Trader of June 7th says; "that at the meeting in Jackson the nomination of a candidate for Congress, was, unaccountably postponed to gratify or rather satisfy the delegation from a single County. In another portion of the same article it is stated that "the delegates from a single county, the county of Franklin were warmly opposed to making a nomination and the other counties voted in favor of postponement on account of the decided position which was warmly taken by the Franklin delegation, again the same article says that they (the Franklin delegation) were determined if possible to prevent a nomination and the peculiar friends of Gen. Stanton deferred to their wishes. Now these quotations evidently convey the idea that the Franklin delegation alone out of a capitious disposition not founded on any good reason, wished to defeat the desires of the Convention and that to gratify them Stanton's friend deferred to their wishes: what are the facts and what right—had any body of men to make a nomination for this district at Jackson. The history of this matter is this. On the 3rd day of May last the delegates to the State Convention from the 4th Congressional District assembled in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol for the purpose of consulting as to the propriety of making a nomination for Congress for the 4th Congressional district. After the meeting was organized the secretary proceeded to call over the list of counties alphabetically, when he reached the county of Franklin, Dr. Holden, in accordance with the wishes of the other delegates from that county, arose and remarked in substance that the delegates from Franklin did not feel themselves authorized to go into a nomination, and requested that Franklin county be passed. The reasons of the Franklin delegation for this course were, that the resolution appointing them delegates only authorized them to act in the State convention. The resolution is in these words. Resolved, that the chair appoint twenty-one delegates to be equally selected from the several precincts in the county to represent the county of Franklin in the State Convention of the Democratic party, to be held in Jackson on the 1st Monday next. The meeting in Franklin was held on the 4th day of April, when it was understood that the election of members of Congress would take place according to the first proclamation of the Governor, and before the news of his second proclamation had reached us when it was expected that all the nomination for Congress would be made by the State convention, and for the State at large, irrespective of the districts. Had the State convention thought proper to have made all the nominations for Congress, we could have gone into that convention and cast the vote of the county for Congressmen, as we did for other officers. But because the State convention declined to assume such authority, surely you could not expect us to constitute ourselves delegates to a district convention, and could such convention in the third to make a nomination for Congress for the 4th district. The second proclamation of the Governor changed the purpose of the convention in regard to district nominations and the delegates from the districts seemed to acquiesce in such change, except the peculiar friends of General Stanton.

The third district held a district convention at its usual place of holding such convention, and made a nomination for Congress. This convention was composed of delegates authorized to hold such convention, and it was held within the limits of the third district. This was all right, and according to the custom of the party. The first and second districts made no nominations for Congress at Jackson, they never dreamed of violating common sense and party usage in this way—the friends of Gen. Stanton alone in this district attempted to do so. At the very time this meeting of the delegates was held in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol, the State Convention was in session in the Representative Hall in the other, and if the nomination was to be made in Jackson, why was not the motion made before the State Convention to make such nomination, the Convention and the only Convention to which we were delegates. This is one of the reasons why we did not go into the nomination at Jackson. Another reason why we did not go into a nomination at Jackson is, that the Southern Journal, one of the peculiar organs of Gen. Stanton's nomination, had called for a convention to meet at Monticello, and this call was published in many of the democratic papers previous to the meeting of the convention at Jackson and acquiesced in by many of the counties. The counties of Simpson, Lawrence and Pike, had, previous to the meeting of the Convention in Jackson, appointed delegates to the Monticello Convention, and Amite had fixed upon the day of her meeting to appoint similar delegates. Then here were four counties that, at the time of the meeting of the State Convention in

Jackson, had responded to the call of Stanton's paper, while eight other counties (Adams excepted) either refused to vote or were not represented in the self-styled district meeting, making thirteen counties, whose voice could not be heard at Jackson at all, while not one of the other counties had sent delegates to a district convention in Jackson.

What authority then had Gen. Stanton's friends, to make a nomination? The delegates to the State Convention might just as well have constituted themselves into a temperance meeting and made a nomination for Congress as to have held a district convention in Jackson and made a nomination. They would have had as much authority for the one act as the other. Another singular feature in this affair is this, that the proposition to hold a district convention at Monticello came from Stanton's friends, who at Jackson were unanimously opposed to such convention why and how was this? If there was time I think I could show very easily to the community the why and the wherefore of it. Did not the proposal of Gen. Stanton, as stated in the article of the Free Trader, show conclusively that they apprehended dissatisfaction? There would have been dissatisfaction which might have been answered before the election by the inconvenience of assembling a convention at Monticello in midsummer. It is doubtless inconvenient and its action may have been apprehended as being more so. This statement of facts show that it was a desire for fair play and that the people might be represented in a Congressional convention held at the usual place of holding such convention that influenced the action of the Franklin county delegation and not from any desire to compel Gen. Stanton to travel in the hot sun from his home in Adams, through the Piney Woods to Monticello. It was to preserve harmony in the party and not to give any additional cause for dissatisfaction by laying the foundation of well grounded objections to the manner of the nomination. It was party success and heart play that the Franklin delegation had at heart, and no thought of the hot weather and Gen. Stanton's inconvenience. Again if Gen. Stanton's friends were so very anxious to defer to the wishes of the Franklin delegation why was it necessary for them to urge a meeting of the delegates in order that the question might be settled against them by the vote of the meeting. They knew before the meeting of the delegates that Franklin county was opposed to going into the nomination but it was openly declared by the friends of Gen. Stanton that the nomination should be there made. If there was any magnanimity the time to have exhibited it, was before the meeting and before they had tried their strength. It is true that a friend of Gen. Stanton's declared that he (the Gen.) was willing to postpone the Convention to Monticello, but still they contended that the nomination should be then and there made. After they were voted down their deference for our wishes commenced. If Gen. Stanton's friends were so magnanimous as to defer to our wishes in preventing an unauthorized nomination, who was it so anxious to go into the nomination, that it became necessary to vote it down to reach what the Free Trader very properly terms Gen. Stanton's romantic magnanimity. There was more of romance than reality in the attributed exhibition in this instance.

This is an instance where fiction is stranger than truth. But, says the Free Trader, the nomination should have been made. Why? Because, Gen. Stanton was the choice of a majority of the delegates, not of the people or counties, but of the delegates. The delegates whom, to what, and for what? The delegates sent by the different counties to a State convention to nominate a State ticket. Take for instance the county of Pike; there was one delegate from that county to the State Convention. Gen. Stanton was his choice, but his county had appointed delegates to the Monticello convention, and instructed them to vote for H. Cassidy as their choice at Monticello; but at Jackson their delegates' choice was for Stanton. Yet this meeting was held and this resolution was passed previous to the convention at Jackson. The choice of the delegates from Amite and the choice of a majority of the delegates from Jefferson present at the State Convention were similar and the choice of those counties like Pike. How many counties were similarly situated at that informal meeting, the future will disclose.

The fact is that the resolution to postpone the nomination at Jackson was not offered by the Franklin delegation. They were entitled to but one vote and by a majority vote the resolution was passed. And yet the Free Trader charges the Franklin delegation with all the horrid consequences of a Convention at Monticello in mid-summer. When and where else was a Convention for this district ever held? certainly not at Jackson in mid-winter. And the good sense and obedience of the majority to justice and democratic usage is to constitute Gen. Stanton's romantic magnanimity. Well may the Free Trader say, no man ever lost anything by being noble and magnanimous. If this is nobility and magnanimity how truly does the Free Trader say he will win no fame as a political trickster. And where the necessity of winning, at this cost such magnanimity is so cheap. "A rose by any other name will smell as sweet."

Having thus vindicated the action of the Franklin delegation, I have but little more to add. Every true Democrat must regret the

course pursued by the friends of Gen. Stanton so as to render any vindication of this kind publicly necessary. The friends of no one—whose names have been connected with this nomination, have deemed it necessary to promote the success of their favorite, by drawing forced contrasts, by insinuating where a true magnanimity should have made objectionable charges openly or been silent. A spirit of justice and a desire for party harmony might have suggested that the organ of the party for this section should have thrown open its columns to the examination of the claims of every aspirant, or have remained editorially neutral, and reserved an examination of the claims of all to the justice of the Convention. This new mode of discriminating against friends is not consistent with party usage, and has taxed the forbearance of many true democrats.

I can with truth say that the democracy of Franklin while they present the claims of their favorite are yet resolved to permit no indiscretions of men to bias their devotion to principle, but will let the ballot box tell their tale of magnanimity by giving that support to the nominees of the Democratic Conventions—which has ever been accorded whether State or National Candidates. Whoever may be the nominee of the Monticello Convention, Franklin will obey the voice of democratic duty by giving him her undivided support.

A FRANKLIN DELEGATE.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the Democracy of Wilkinson county, assembled in the town of Woodville on Monday 15th to nominate a candidate for the Lower House of the State Legislature. Hon. Jas. A. Ventress was called to the chair and John H. Leatherman appointed Secretary.

The chair briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to receive and promulgate the choice of the various precincts, for a candidate, whereupon it was moved and carried, that the precincts be called in rotation, and that the delegates present answer, and that each precinct be entitled to five votes in the choice of a candidate.

The chairman announced that it would now be in order to propose candidates for the nomination whereupon.

Mr. Elbert McNeil, of Upper Homochitto, nominated Col. George H. Gordon.

Mr. Felix Embree, of Mount Pleasant, nominated Maj. P. F. Keary.

Mr. M. Cain, of Fort Adams, nominated M. E. Saunders, Esq.

J. H. Leatherman nominated H. R. Davis, Esq., and Col. Jas. A. Ventress.

The candidates present thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, in putting their names in nomination, but respectfully declined standing a vote.

All the other candidates (except Col. Gordon) being withdrawn by their friends, on motion, Col. Gordon was declared the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Wilkinson county, as their candidate for Representative. The chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Col. W. J. Hodge, Walter Shropshire and James Moore, Esqrs., to inform Col. Gordon of his nomination, and adjourned till 1 o'clock.

WOODVILLE, June 13.

1 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment the Democracy met at the court house; and the Secretary having read the previous proceedings, Col. G. H. Gordon came forward and returned his profound thanks to the democracy of Wilkinson for the distinguished honor they had conferred upon him; accepted the nomination and pledged his best exertions for the success of the party. His remarks were replete with good sense, sound argument and unassuming eloquence.

After he resumed his seat, General Robt. Stanton, of Adams, was discovered in the audience, and was loudly called upon for a speech. His response was after his usual style of eloquence and reason.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen, delegates to the Monticello Convention, to be held in Monticello on the 4th Monday of June:

H. R. Davis, L. K. Barber, P. F. Keary, J. H. Leatherman, W. J. Hodge, M. E. Saunders, T. Jones Stewart, Walter S. Shropshire, I. D. Stamps, H. S. Van Eaton, G. B. Collier, W. W. Rowan, D. L. Phares, A. T. Moore, Carnot Posey, J. A. Ferguson, Thomas W. Rogers, C. Farish.

On motion, Hon. Wiley P. Harris, W. S. Weathersby, and J. B. Chrisman, were appointed proxies, to cast the vote of this county, at the Monticello convention, should no delegate be present.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. A. VENTRESS, Chairman.

JNO. H. LEATHERMAN, Sec'y.

The following remarks were intended for last week's paper, but through a mistake were omitted:

POLICE JUROR.—Our readers will perceive in to-day's issue the regular announcement of the names of two gentlemen, as candidates for the office of Police Juror, for the first District; Mr. Charles Sims, who was announced by his friends in our last issue, and Mr. D. S. Cane. Both are no doubt well qualified to fill the office, though it is but fair to presume that but one of them can be elected. Editorially, we shall say nothing, but leave it to the acquaintances of the two gentlemen to make up their minds and vote as suits them best, venturing, however, the sage prediction, that whoever gets the most votes will, in all human probability, succeed in office our present, able and efficient member, and president of the board, Major P. F. Keary.

Democratic Meeting in Meadville.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Franklin county held in Meadville, on Monday the 6th day of June inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Monticello Convention, Charles Stewart, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph R. Cotton, requested to act as Secretary.

Upon motion of Wm. Calvit, Jr., it was Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in the District Convention, to be held at Monticello on the 4th Monday in this month, whereupon the chair appointed the following persons as said delegates:

R. C. Thompson, Thos. P. Kell, B. C. Calvit, Geo. Ashley, S. C. Davis, J. B. Dancy, C. B. Campbell, A. J. Guice, Wm. Calvit, Jr., Libens Wharton, E. Gates, John Pritchard, F. Higdon, John Holden, S. M. Cade, Thos. Davis, D. B. Cain, J. H. Stewart, J. H. McDaniel, Isaac Aavis, Sesse Cobb, R. B. Adams, John Smith, Milton Smith, Allen Smith, Dudley Loftin, Allen Loftin, Aaron Loftin, N. Taver, D. C. Graham, Wm. L. Holloway, J. H. Jones, Geo. Adams, S. E. Byrd, H. Cain, A. Rawles, M. Hunt, D. H. Nettles, J. A. Dixon, E. D. Bennett, J. Freeman, Hiram Cassidy, Wm. M. Westworth, Wm. J. Proby, D. I. Rollins, E. J. Byrd, B. F. Zumtzo, Thos. Funnis, F. F. Herring, Jesse E. Ford.

Upon motion of D. D. Rollins, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. J. M. Jones offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Franklin county, with pleasure, recommend to the democracy of the 4th Congressional district, our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. Hiram Cassidy, as a man worthy of all confidence and support, and possessed of ability of a high order; as a democrat, firm, consistent and zealous, one who has stood by the party in adversity as well as prosperity, and given it the aid of his time and talent since his first exercise of his elective franchise in 1840 up to the present time; as our representative in the State Legislature, he has been able and faithful, and we can therefore with truth say, that in all things, he comes up to the Jeffersonian standard of qualification for office, and we do hereby instruct our delegates to the Monticello convention to urge by all fair and honorable means his nomination before that convention as the candidate of the party for Congress for the 4th Congressional District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Natchez Free Trader, Woodville Republican, Holmesville Southern, and Southern Journal.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.
CHARLES STEWART, Chairman.
J. R. COTTON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

At a regular meeting of Asylum Lodge, No. 63, convened at the Masonic Hall, in Woodville, on Saturday evening, the 18th of June, A. D. 1853. The undersigned, who were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, relative to the decease of our esteemed brother, Dr. J. B. Draughan, reported as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased an All Wise Providence to take from among us our esteemed and dearly beloved Brother, Jon B. Draughan, while we bow with due submission to His will, deeply grieve at the loss of an upright man and good Mason. Therefore

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Draughan we deeply feel that society has sustained the loss of a most worthy and esteemed citizen, and our Institution of one who was a living exponent of the true principles and teachings of Free Masonry.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our regard for the worth and memory of our departed Brother, the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for the usual space of thirty days, and that the Lodge be clothed in mourning for the same length of time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the Secretary, be handed to the family of the deceased, and furnish the newspapers, printed in Woodville, with a copy of the same, for publication, and that report be spread upon the records of the Lodge.

ISAAC D. STAMPS,
HENRY S. VAN EATON, Com'lt.
L. K. BARBER.

—It is stated that about eight thousand men are now employed, on the line of the Illinois Central road, and the number is rapidly being increased.

—It is reported that a destructive fire has been ravaging the woods south of Strasburg, in Lancaster county, Pa., and that several miles of woodland have been devastated.

—A new Catholic Cathedral is to be built in Chicago this summer, at a cost of between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

4th of JULY, Celebration Ball.

J. VEGAS, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Woodville and surrounding country, that he will give a Grand BALL, in the Concert Hall, on the above evening.

Admission tickets, can be procured from Mr. Vegas, or at the door on the Evening of the Ball.
June 21, 1853.

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary of the last will and testament, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Probate Court of Wilkinson county, at the June Term thereof, A.D. 1853, on the Estate of Valentine C. Grooms, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment—and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
LETTIE GROOMS, Adm'r.
June 21, 1853—6w